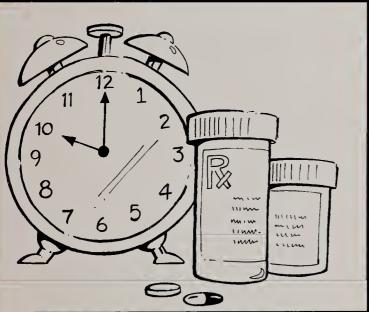
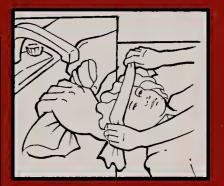


BEANS

PATIENT EDUCATION MATERIALS

- Bilingual
- Low Literacy
- Illustrated
- Copyright Free/ Ready to Reproduce







MATERIALES BILINGUES

PARA LA EDUCACION DE PACIENTES

- Bilingue
- Facil Para Leer
- Illustrado
- Listo Para Reproducir



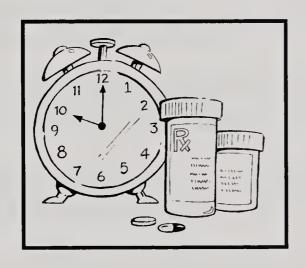




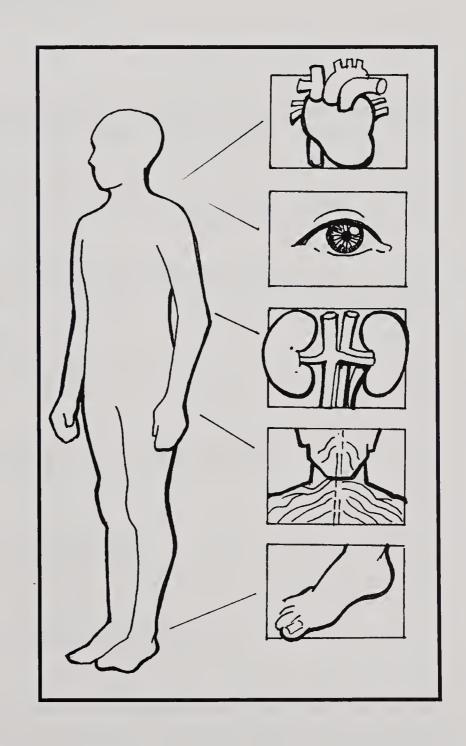
BILINGUAL PATIENT EDUCATION MATERIALS

MATERIALES BILINGUES PARA LA EDUCACION DE PACIENTES









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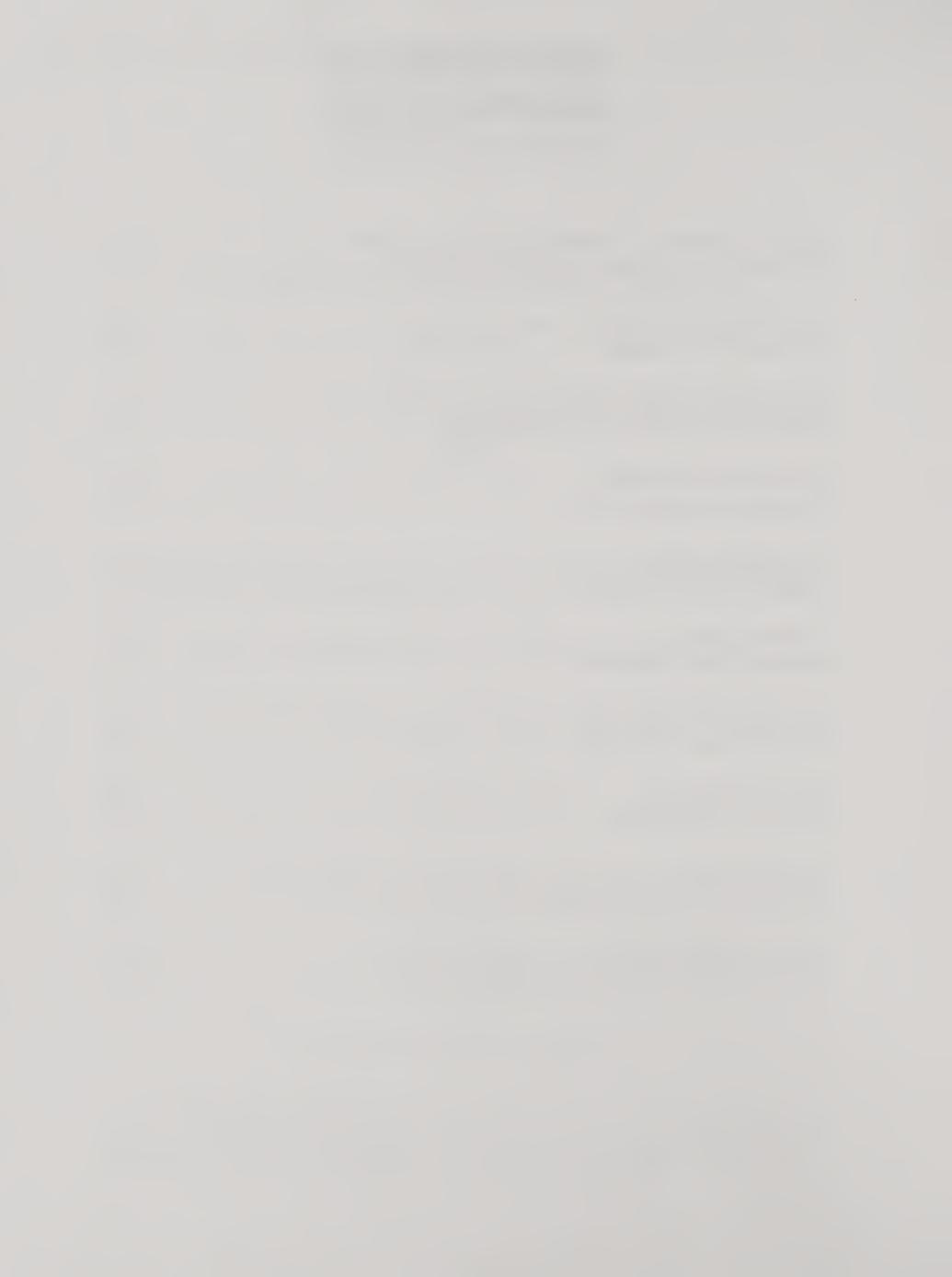
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FOREWORD

This portfolio of 10 low literacy, bilingual presentations was developed for use as a patient education tool to supplement and enhance existing teaching methods in migrant health centers and in outreach programs. It was developed with the intention of providing health care practitioners an easy, low cost method for providing health education to low literacy patients who speak English or Spanish. The *Bilingual Patient Education Materials* portfolio has been published on heavy stock paper and bound in order to safeguard it as your master copy for reproduction.

The topics for the educational materials were identified by utilizing the documents *Under the Weather:Farmworker Health* (1993), *Farmworker 2000 Health Objectives* (1995) and, most importantly, input from various health professionals who work in Migrant Health Centers and represent the three migrant streams. Topics include:

- 1. Teens Can Say No To Sex
- 2. Planning Your Family
- 3. Healthy Diet
- 4. High Blood Pressure
- 5. Skin Emergencies

- 6. Work Injuries
- 7. Alcohol and Children
- 8. What is Diabetes?
- 9. Care of Teeth
- 10. 10 Tips to Reduce Stress

The literacy issue was given special attention in developing these materials through the use of illustrations produced by Andrew Saldana. However, since certain concepts such as family planning methods are difficult to convey, supplemental education is always recommended.

We have included a Patient Education Documentation Form to facilitate documentation of education provided for the patient's medical chart and to assist you in meeting managed care requirements. Be sure to add you corporation's name at the top of the form in the space provided, before duplicating.

I hope you find this patient education tool useful. Please share it with your friends and colleagues. And as always, your comments and suggestions are welcome.

Sincerely,

E. Roberta Ryder
Executive Director

E. Roberta Ryder

TEENS CAN SAY NO TO SEX



Saying no to sex (abstinence) means there is no worry about sexually transmitted diseases (STD's) like syphilis, gonorrhea or AIDS. Some STD's cause pain, sterility and even death.

Sex will not make your teen more popular, more grown up or be part of the in-crowd.

How to Say "No"

Your teenager can say "No" to sex and still have friends. Here's how:

"I like you, but I'm not ready to have sex."

"I enjoy being with you, but I'm not old enough to have sex."

"I want to wait until I'm married."

As a parent, your teenager depends on you to learn about sex, love and how to get along with others.

This may be hard for you but your teenager needs to know that sex for young people is pretty risky!



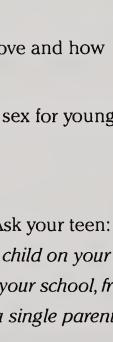
Sex can end in pregnancy. Ask your teen:

"Are you able to support a child on your own?"

"Are you ready to give up your school, friends and fun to care for the baby?"

"Can you handle being a single parent?"

- ◆ Young girls have more problems during pregnancy.
 - ◆ Babies from young, unmarried mothers are more likely to be born with serious health problems.



There are other ways to show affection like hugging, holding and kissing.





Tips for talking

- ◆ Take the time to talk to your teen.
- ◆ Ask what your teen thinks about sex.
- ◆ Listen to their ideas.
- ◆ Take their feelings seriously.
- ◆ Do not tease them.
- Respect and trust your teen and they will do the same.
- Be there for them no matter what.
- ♦ Be honest.

Talking to your teen about sex is not easy. You may feel embarrased. Your child may not believe you but you are showing interest in them. Your teen is worth it!



Patient Education Materials E1.2

ADOLESCENTES PUEDEN DECIR NO AL SEXO



Decir no al sexo (abstinencia) significa que no hay preocupación por las enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente como la sífilis, la gonorrea o el SIDA. Algunas enfermedades transmitidas sexualmente causan dolor, esterilidad y hasta la muerte.

El sexo no hará mas popular a su adolescente, no lo hará mayor, ni parte del grupo popular.

Cómo decir "NO"

Su adolescente puede decir "NO" al sexo y seguir teniendo amigos. Aquí le decimos cómo:

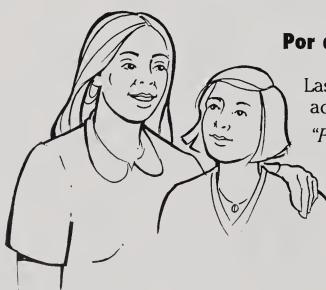
"Me gustas, pero no estoy listo(a) para tener relaciones sexuales."

"Me gusta estar contigo, pero no estoy en edad para tener relaciones sexuales."

"Quiero esperar hasta que me case."

Como padre, su adolescente depende de usted para aprender acerca del sexo y cómo relacionarse con los demás.

Esto puede ser duro para usted, pero su adolescente debe saber que las personas jóvenes que tienen relaciones sexuales corren mucho riesgo.



Por qué decir "NO" al sexo?

Las relaciones sexuales pueden resultar en embarazo. Pregunte a su adolescente:

"Puedes mantener a un niño tu solo(a)?

"Estás dispuesto(a) a dejar tu escuela, tus amigos y diversiones para cuidar al bebé?"

"Estás listo para ser un padre soltero? una madre soltera?"

- ◆ Las niñas jovenes tienen más problemas durante el embarazo.
- ◆ Los bebés de madres jovenes, solteras tienen más chance de nacer con problemas de salud serios.

Hay otras maneras de demostrar afecto como abrazarse, agarrarse de las manos o besarse.



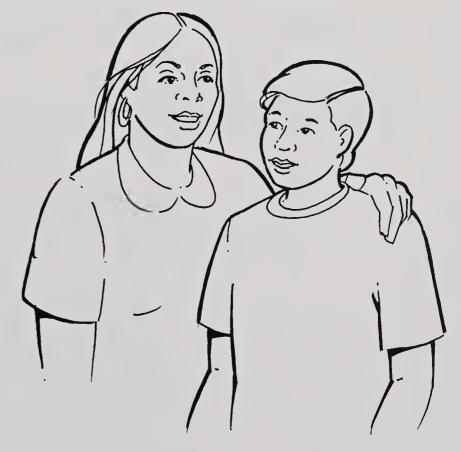


Consejos para hablar

- ◆ Tome tiempo para hablar con su adolescente.
- Pregunte a su adolescente qué piensa sobre el sexo.
- ♦ Escuche sus ideas.
- ◆ Tome sus sentimientos en serio.
- ◆ No se burle de ellos.
- ◆ Respete y confíe en su adolescente y ellos harán lo mismo.
- ◆ Apóyelos, esté siempre ahí para ellos

◆ Sea honesto.

Hablarle a su adolescente acerca del sexo no es fácil. Usted puede sentirse apenado. Su adolescente puede no creerle, pero usted está demostrando interés en ellos. Su adolescente vale la pena!



Patient Education Materials \$1.2

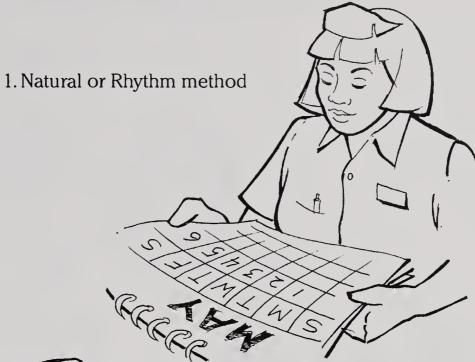
PLANNING YOUR FAMILY



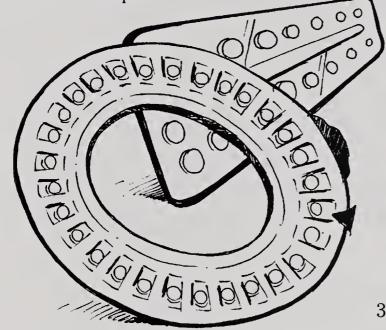
Every couple has the right to decide how many children they want to have in their family.



BIRTH CONTROL METHODS



2. Birth control pill



3. Condom for men. Diaphragm for women



- 4. Sterilization:
 - a. Vasectomy for men.
 - b. Tubal ligation for women.

Contact your health clinic for help with planning your family.

Patient Education Materials E2.2

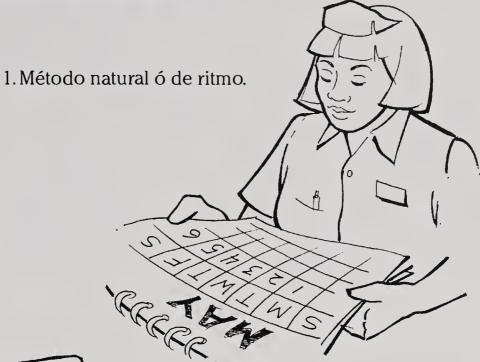
PLANEANDO SU FAMILIA



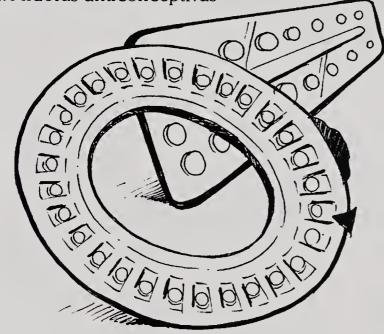
Cada pareja tiene el derecho de decidir cuántos niños desean tener en su familia.



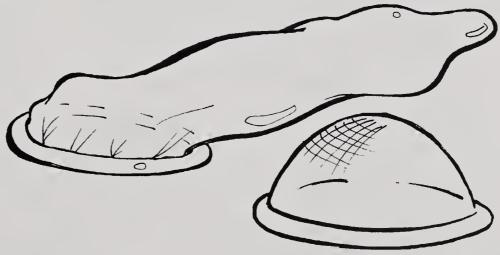
METODOS PARA EL CONTROL DE LA NATALIDAD



2. Píldoras anticonceptivas



3. Condones para los hombres. Diafragmas para las mujeres.

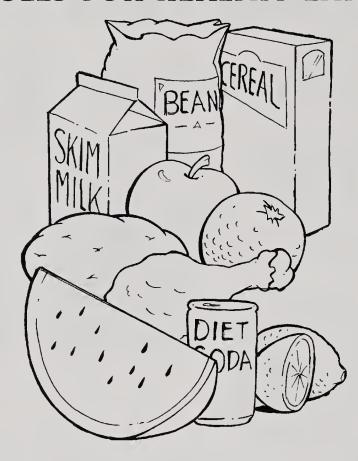


- 4. Esterilización:
 - a. Vasectomía para los hombres.
 - b. Ligación de trompas para las mujeres.

Contacte a su clínica si necesita ayuda para planear su familia.

Patient Education Materials \$2.2

RULES FOR HEALTHY EATING



These are some rules for good eating:



Breakfast



Lunch

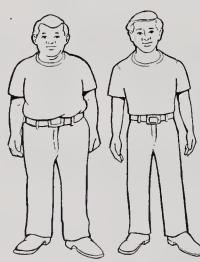
4. Eat less fat.



Dinner

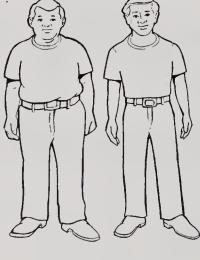
2. Lose weight, if you need to.

1. Eat



CEREAL

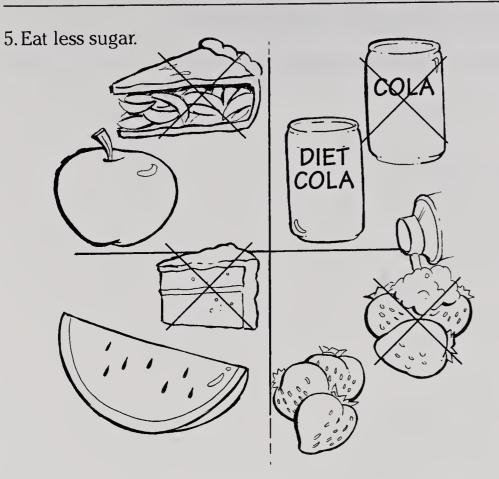
3. Eat more fiber.





Try not to eat foods with lots of fat!

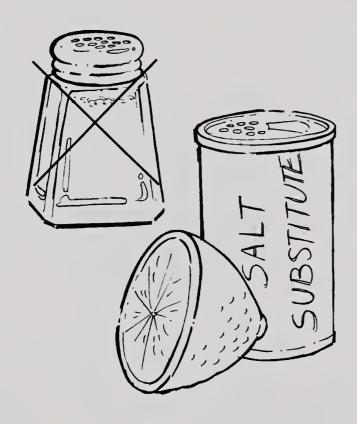




Try not to eat sweets.



6. Eat less salt.

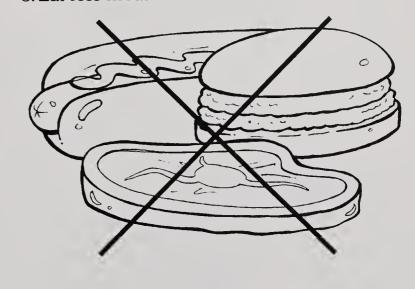




7. Exercise every day.

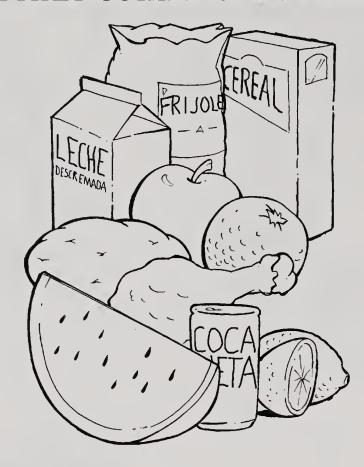


8. Eat less meat.



E3.2 Patient Education Materials

REGLAS PARA COMER SALUDABLEMENTE



Estas son algunas reglas para comer sanamente:



Desayuno



Almuerzo

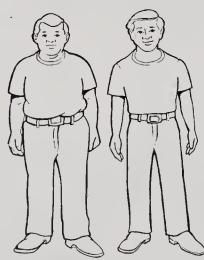
4. Coma menos grasa.



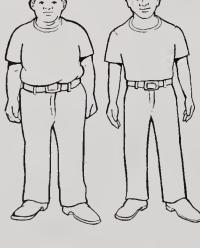
Cena

2. Si lo necesita, pierda peso

1. Coma



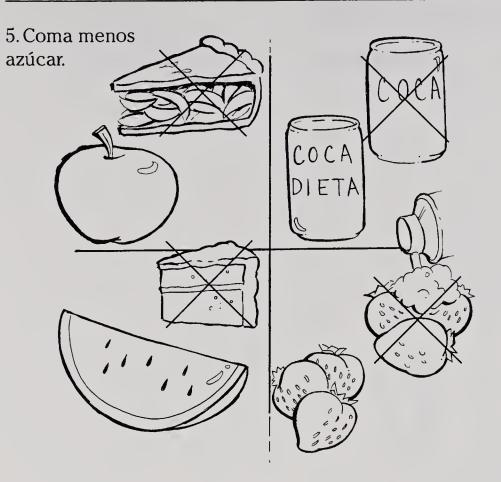
3. Coma más fibra





Trate de no comer comidas con mucha grasa!

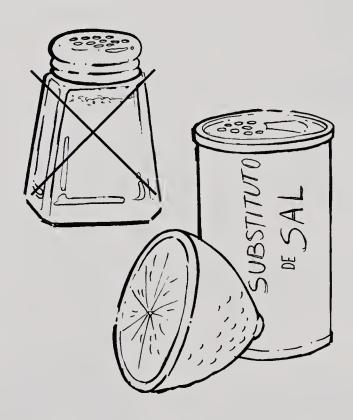




Trate de no comer dulces.



6. Coma menos sal.



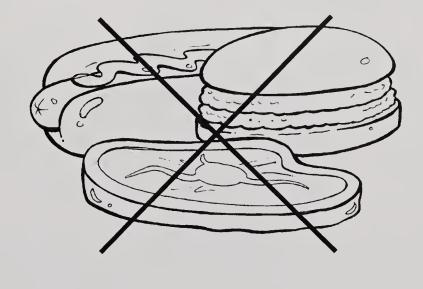
No coma comidas con mucha sal.



7. Haga ejercicio diariamente.



8. Coma menos carne.

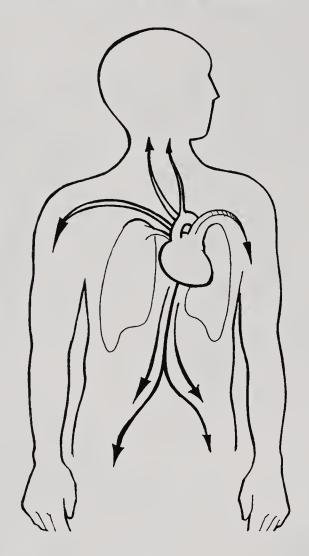


Patient Education Materials 53.2

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Everyone has blood pressure. Blood pressure is created when the heart pumps blood through arteries to all parts of the body.

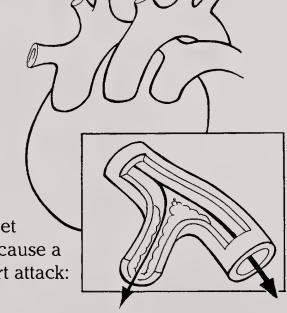
Some people have blood pressure that is higher than normal. The cause of high blood pressure is unknown.



High blood pressure means that the heart is working harder to pump blood. This is unhealthy because the:

heart can get larger

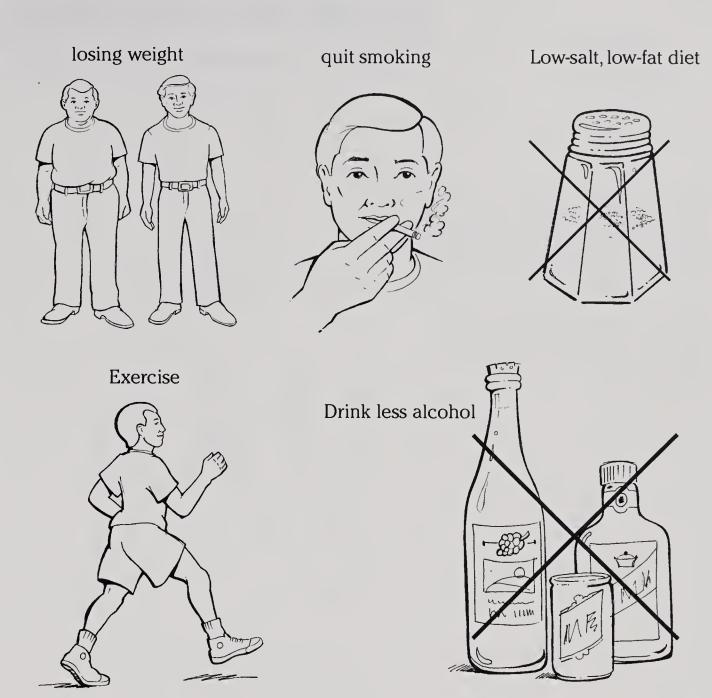
arteries can get blocked and cause a strock or heart attack:



High blood pressure usually has no symptoms. Many people have it and don't know it. The only way to find out is to have your blood pressure checked at the clinic or blood pressure screening program.



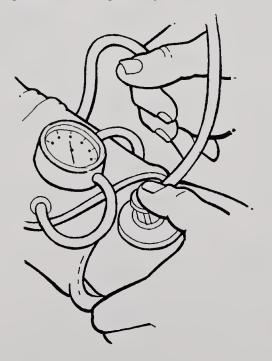
High blood pressure can be controlled. Treatment includes:



Your doctor may decide you need medicine to control you blood pressure.

Remember:

1. Check you blood pressure regularly.



2. Take your medicine as your doctor orders.



3. If you have high blood pressure, follow you doctor's orders.



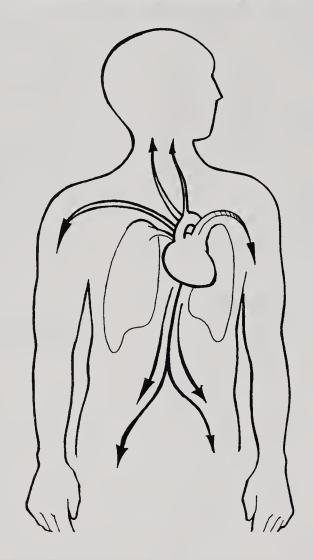
You and you doctor must work together to keep your blood pressure under control.

Patient Education Materials E4.2

PRESION SANGUINEA ALTA

Todos tenemos presión sanguínea. La presión sanguínea se crea cuando el corazón bombea sangre por las arterias a todas las partes del cuerpo.

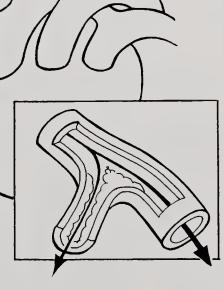
Algunas personas tienen presión sanguínea más alta de lo normal. La causa de la alta presión es desconocida.



La presión alta significa que el corazón está trabajando más para bombear sangre. Est no es sano porque:

el corazón puede agrandarse

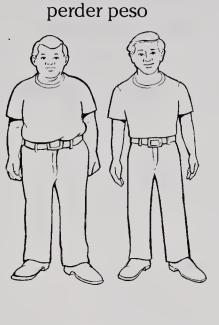
las arterias pueden ser bloqueadas y causar un ataque fulminante o un ataque al corazón.



La presión sanguínea alta normalmente no tiene síntomas. Muchas personas la tienen sin saberlo. La única forma de saberlo es chécandose la presión sanguínea en la clínica o en un programa de exploración.



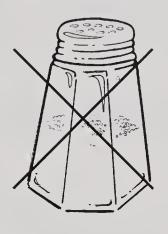
La presión sanguínea alta puede ser controlada. El tratamiento incluye:



dejar de fumar



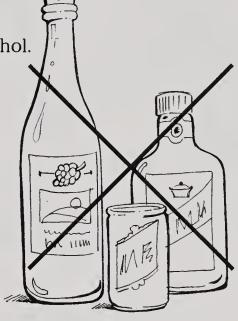
Dieta baja en sal y grasas.



Ejercicio



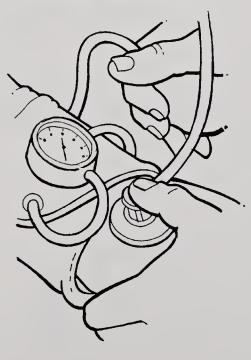
Tomar menos alcohol.



Su doctor puede decidir que usted necesita tomar medicina para controlar su presión sanguínea.

Recuerde:

1. Examine su presión sanguínea regularmente.



2. Tome su medicina como se la ordene su médico.



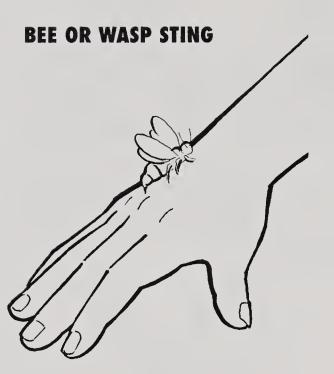
3. Si usted tiene presión sanguínea alta, siga las órdenes de su médico.



Usted y su médico deben trabajar juntos para mantener su presión sanguínea bajo control.

SKIN EMERGENCIES

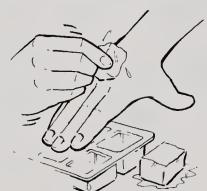
Bee Sting • Cuts and Scratches • Burns • Allergic Reactions



1. Remove the stinger.
Scrape the stinger out with a fingernail or piece of cardboard.



3. Put ice on the sting.



2. Wash the sting with soap and water.



4. Rub an aspirin on the sting.



CUTS AND SCRAPES

1. Put a clean towel over the cut and press your hand over it. This stops the bleeding.



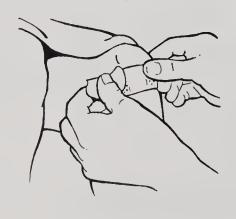
2. Wash the cut with soap and water. Let the cut dry.



3. Put
antibiotic
cream like
Polysporin
on the cut.



4. Put a bandaid or guaze over the cut.



5. Get a tetanus shot from the clinic if you have not had one in the last 10 years.



6. See the clinic nurse if the cut becomes red or has pus.



BURNS



1. See a doctor right away for burns to face or private parts; large burns to a small child or older person; also burns from electricity or chemicals.



2. Burned skin is red, dry, painful and may have blisters.

3. Pour cool water on the burn or use wet towels to the burn.



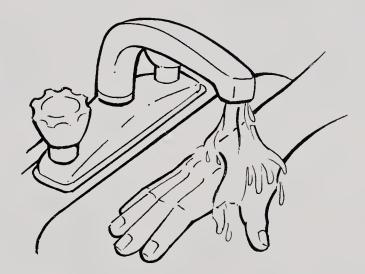
4. Cover the burn with dry, clean bandages or sheets.



5. Leave the blisters alone until they pop.
Then keep it clean with soap and water.

ITCHY DRY SKIN

1. Wash the skin with warm water.



3. Use cortisone cream for itchy, red skin.



2. Put a moisturizer on like lubriderm, petroleum or Nivea.



4. Use calamine lotion for rashes that need to be dried out.



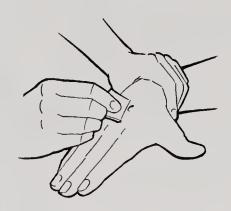
Patient Education Materials E5.2

EMERGENCIAS DE LA PIEL

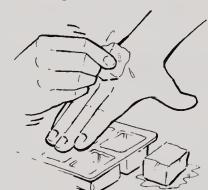
Picaduras de abejas • Cortadas y rasguños • Quemaduras • Reacciones alérgicas



1. Quite el agijón. Quite el agijón raspando con la uña o un pedacito de cartón.



3. Ponga hielo sobre la picadura.



2. Lave la picadura con agua y jabón.



4. Frote la picadura con una aspirina.



CORTADAS Y RASGUÑOS

1. Ponga una toalla limpia sobre la cortada y apriétela con una mano. Esto hará parar la sangre.



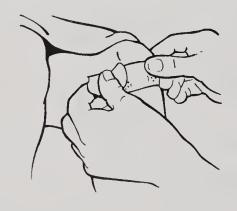
2. Lave la cortada con agua y jabón. Deje que la cortada se seque.



3. Ponga
alguna crema
antibiótica
como
Polysporin
sobre la
cortada.



4. Ponga una curita o gaza sobre la cortada.



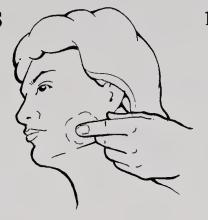
5. Consigue una injección contra el tétano si no ha tenido una en los últimos diez años.



6. Vea a una enfermera si la cortada se pone roja o tiene pus.



QUEMADURAS



1. Vea a un médico de inmediato si tiene quemaduras en la cara o en sus partes privadas; grandes quemaduras en niños pequeños o personas mayores; o quemaduras producidas por la electricidad o productos químicos.

2. La piel quemada es roja, seca, dolorosa y puede tener ampollas.

3. Eche agua fría o use toallas mojadas sobre la quemadura.



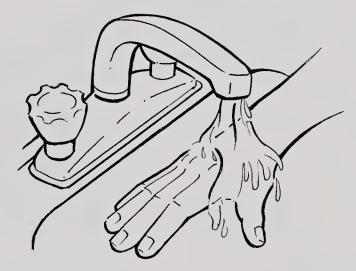
4. Cubra la quemadura con vendas ó sábanas secas y limpias.



5. Deje que las ampollas se revienten solas.
Luego manténgalas limpias con agua y jabón.

PIEL SECA Y CON PICAZON

1. Lave la piel con agua tibia.



3. Use crema con cortisona para



2. Póngase alguna crema humectante como loción lubriderm, jalea de petroleo o crema Nivea.



4. Use loción de calamina para erupciones que necesitan secarse.



WORK INJURIES



Back pain can begin quickly and last for days. To help yourself:



3. Stretch your back by bringing your knees in to your chest.



2. Put ice on your back and rub the back for 5 minutes.

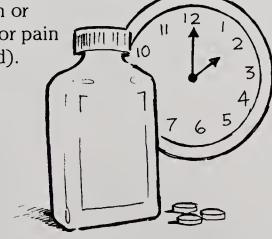


For back pain that lasts for more than 2 days:

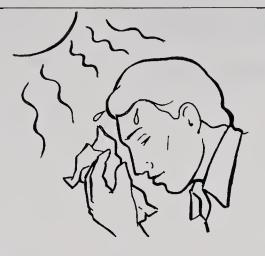
1. Sleep on your side with a pillow between your knees.



2. Take aspirin or ibuprofen for pain (as directed).



HEAT ILLNESS



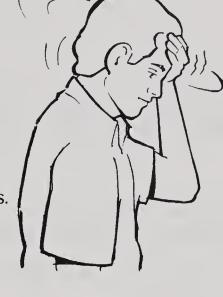
What happens:



2. Heavy sweating.



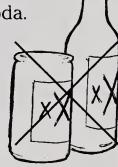
3. Weakness.



What to do:

1. Drink water. Don't drink alcohol or soda.

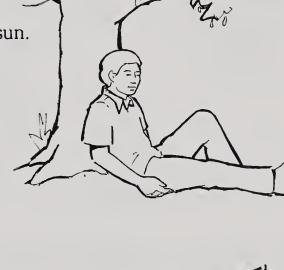




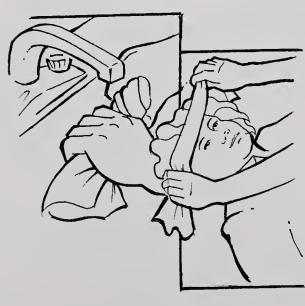
3. Loosen tight clothes.



2. Get out of the sun.



4. Put cool, wet cloths to skin.



5. Get emergency care if person becomes confused.

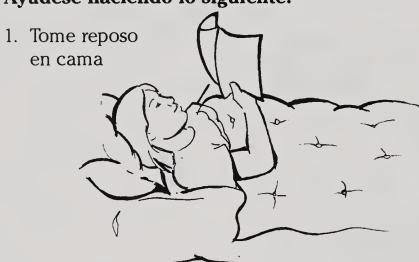


LESIONES EN EL TRABAJO



El dolor de espalda puede comenzar rápidamente y durar varios días.

Ayúdese haciendo lo siguiente:



3. Estire la espalda doblando las rodillas hacia el pecho.



2. Póngase hielo en la espalda y dése masaje en la espalda por 5 minutos.



Para el dolor de espalda que dura más de 2 días:

1. Duerma de lado con una almohada entre las rodillas.



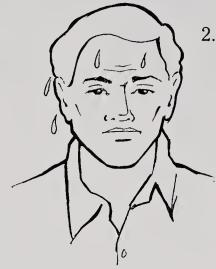
2. Tome aspirina o ibuprófeno para el dolor (según se indique).



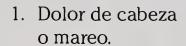
DEL CALOR



Qué es lo que pasa:



2. Mucho sudor.





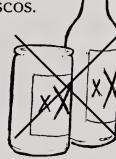
3. Debilidad.



Qué hacer:

1. Tomar agua. No tome alcohol ni refrescos.





3. Aflójese las ropas apretadas.

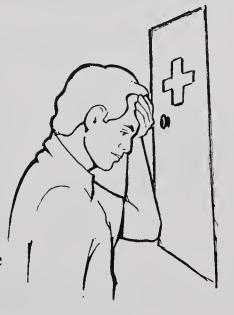


4. Ponga toallas frescas, mojadas sobre la piel.

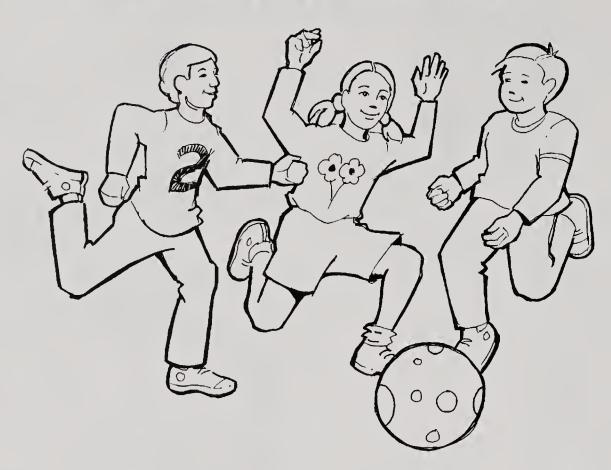




5. Busque ayuda de emergencia si la persona se vuelve confusa.



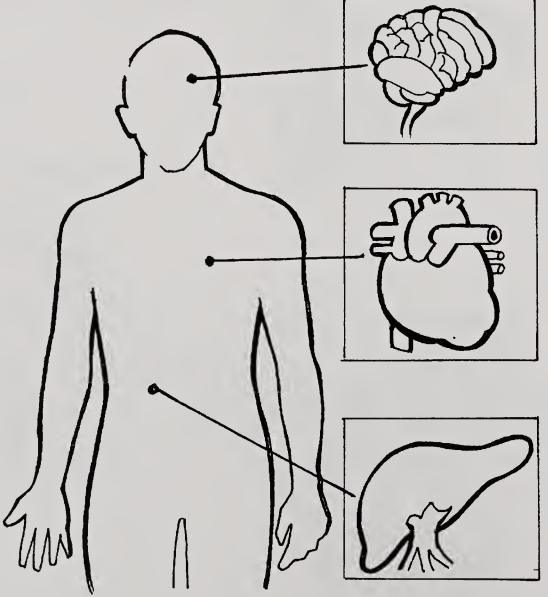
ALCOHOL AND CHILDREN



Drinking alcohol (wine coolers, beer and liquor) during childhood or the teen years can prevent them from learning and growing normally.

Alcohol kills brain cells, damages the liver and changes the heartbeat and blood pressure.

It is also against the law for children to drink!



Signs of drinking. The child:

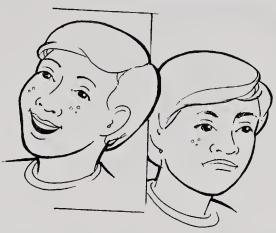
1. Cannot think or study clearly.

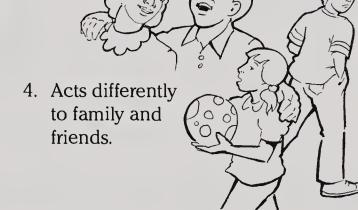


2. Loses sense of balance



3. Becomes moody





How to help your child say "No" to alcohol.

- 1. Be an example.
- 2. Talk about their feelings on drinking. Say "What would you do if someone offered you a beer?"



3. Remind your child, drinking is against the law.



4. Give your child activities and duties such as playing ball, helping in the house

or hobbies.







- 5. Meet your child's friends.
- 6. Get help and advice from your health clinic.

Remember: Children who drink are hurting. They need love, attention and understanding. They need to know that drinking does not solve problems — it causes more problems!

Patient Education Materials E7.2

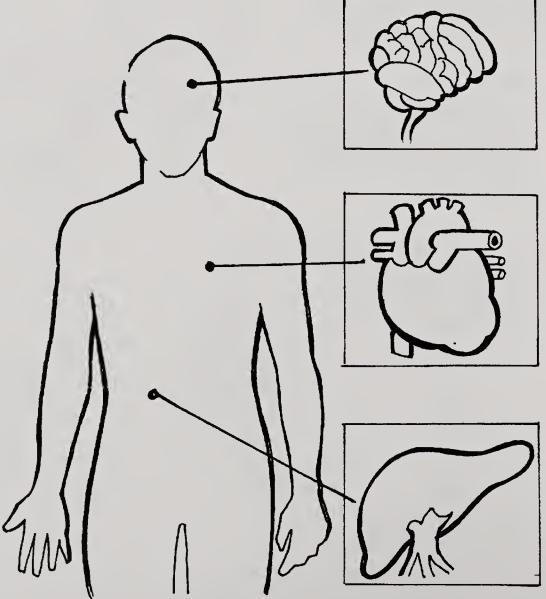
EL ALCOHOL Y LOS NIÑOS



Beber alcohol (bebidas de vino, cerveza y licor) durante el niñez o la adolescencia puede impedir el aprendizaje y crecimiento normal.

El alcohol mata las células cerebrales, daña al hígado, cambia los latidos del corazón y la presión sanguínea.

También es contra la ley que los niños tomen!

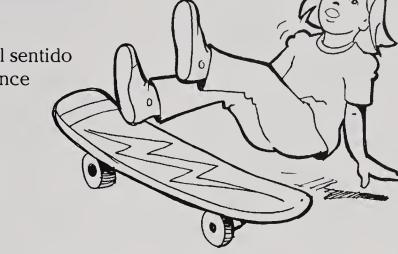


Señales de que bebe. El niño:

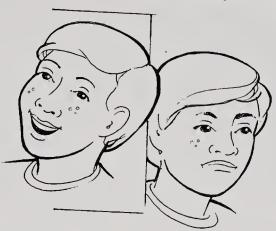
1. No puede estudiar ni pensar claramente.



2. Pierde el sentido del balance



3. Tiene cambios de humor repentinos.

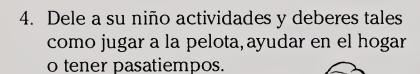


4. Actúa diferente hacia la familia y los amigos.



Cómo ayudar a su niño a decir "NO" al alcohol.

- 1. Sea un buen ejemplo
- 2. Hable acerca de sus sentimientos hacia la bebida. Diga: "Qué harías si alguien te ofreciera una cerveza?"



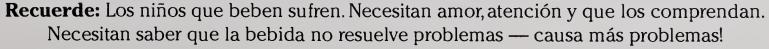


3. Recuérdele a su niño que el beber es contra la ley.



- 5. Conozca a los amigos de sus niños.
- 6. Busque ayuda y consejo de su clínica.





Patient Education Materials 57.2

WHAT IS DIABETES

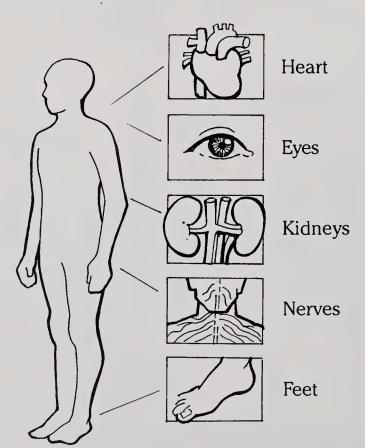


DIABETES



Diabetes is serious. There is too much sugar in the blood and urine.

The body does not have enough energy. It is like a car that does not get enough gas to work.



If you have sugar in your blood over a long time, you may get problems with your:

Signs of Diabetes

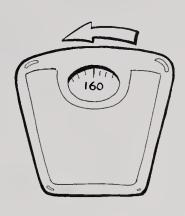
1. Very thirsty.



2. Very tired.



3. Losing weight.

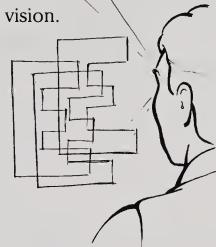


4. Urinating more than usual.

5. Sores that do not get well.



6. Blurred vision.



7. Eating a lot of food.



What to do:

If you have four or more of these signs, go to the health clinic for a diabetes check-up.

Is diabetes cured? No, but it can be controlled by:

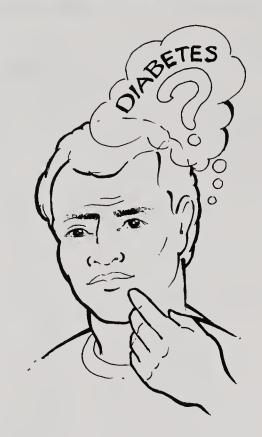
- Exercise
- Good foods
- Medicines
- Regular clinic visits



Taking care of your diabetes will make you feel good while you work.
You will feel better and make your family happy!

Patient Education Materials E8.2

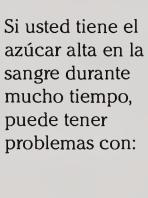
¿QUE ES LA DIABETES?

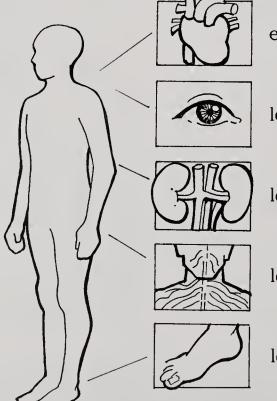


DIABETES



La diabetes es seria. Hay mucha azúcar en la sangre y en la orina. El cuerpo no tiene suficiente energía. Es como un carro que no tiene suficiente gasolina para andar.





el corazón

los ojos

los riñones

los nervios

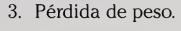
los piés

Señales de la Diabetes

1. Mucha sed.



2. Mucho cansancio.





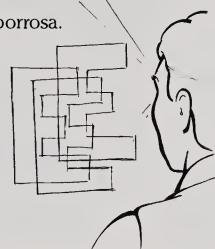




5. Llagas que no se curan.



6. Visión borrosa.



7. Comer más de lo acostumbrado.

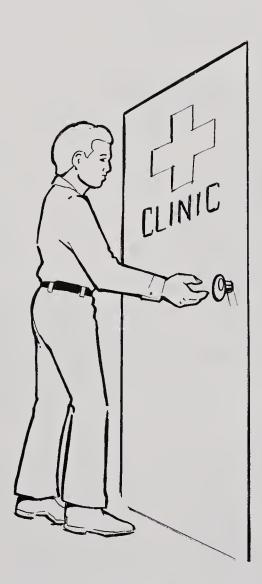


Qué hacer:

Si usted tiene cuatro o más de éstas señales, vaya a una clínica para hacerse un exámen de diabetes.

Se cura la diabetes? No, pero se puede controlar con:

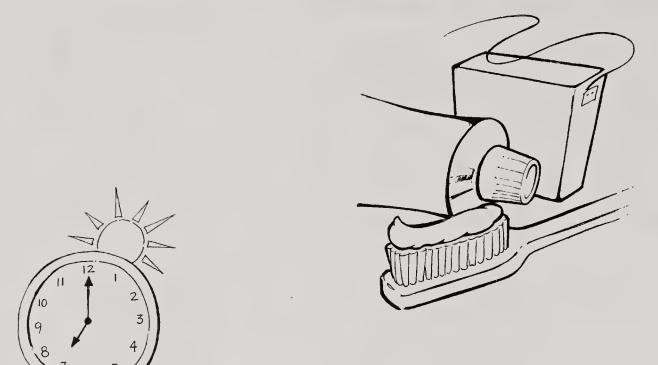
- Ejercicio
- Comida sana
- Medicinas
- Visitas regulares a la clínica



Cuidandose la diabetes la hará sentirse bien mientras trabaja. Se sentirá mejor y hará feliz a su familia.

Patient Education Materials 58.2

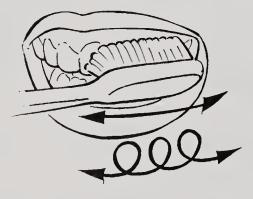
CARE OF TEETH



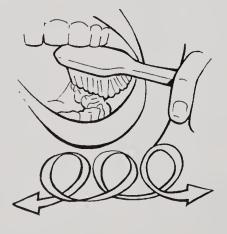
BRUSHING

Brush your teeth two times a day. Get a new toothbrush every three months.

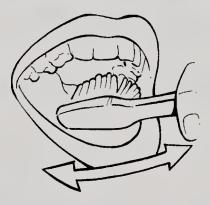
1. Brush the outside of the teeth, side to side moving across the teeth in circles. Clean gums too.



3. Clean the inside surface of the teeth in a circular motion.

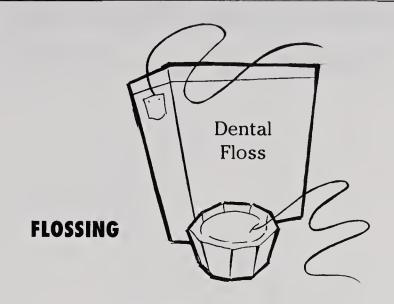


2. Scrub the top of the teeth gently by moving the brush back and forth.

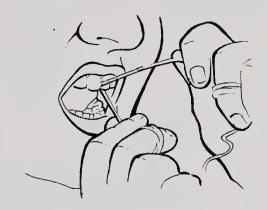


4. Clean the inside surfaces of your front teeth using up and down movements.





- 1. Cut about 18 inches of floss and wrap around your middle fingers.
- 2. Slide floss between your teeth until it reaches the gum.

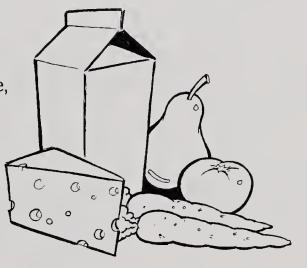


3. Move the floss up and down the tooth. Use clean floss as you go.

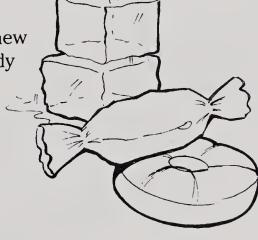


HOME CARE

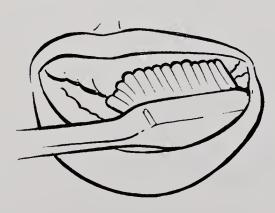
- Use fluoride which is found in toothpaste, mouth rinses and some drinking water.
- 2. Eat a good diet.



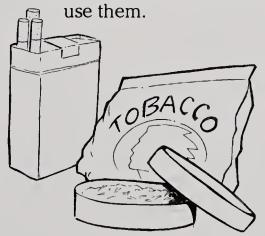
3. Do not chew hard candy or ice.



4. If you have no teeth, brush your gums with a soft toothbrush and rinse with warm water mixed with a teaspoon of salt.



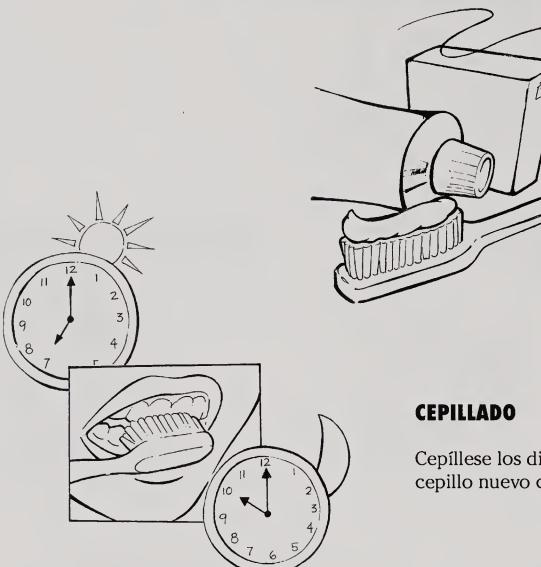
5. Cigarettes, snuff and chewing tobacco can cause gum problems and cancer of the mouth. Don't



6. See a dentist at the health clinic if you have red, swollen or bleeding gums

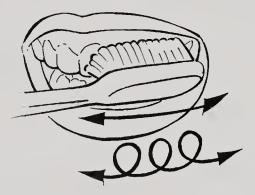


EL CUIDADO DE LOS DIENTES

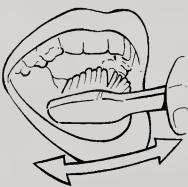


Cepíllese los dientes dos veces al día. Use un cepillo nuevo cada tres meses.

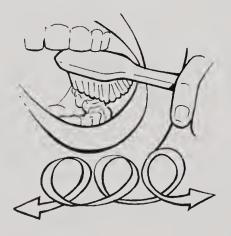
1. Cepille las afueras de los dientes de lado a lado limpiándose los dientes con movimientos circulares. Lávese las encías también.



2. Cepille la parte de arriba de los dientes suavemente moviendo el cepillo de un lado a otro.

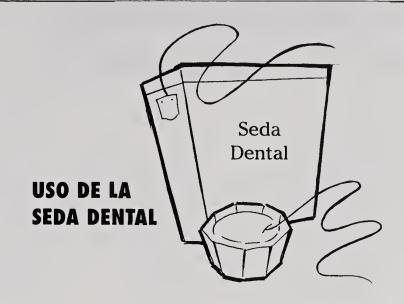


3. Cepille la superficie interior de los dientes con un movimiento circular.

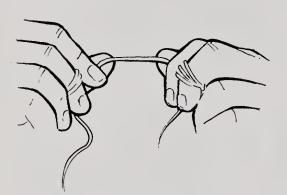


4. Cepille la superficie interior de los dientes delanteros usando un movimiento de arriba a abajo.

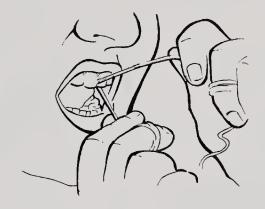




1. Corte más o menos 18 pulgadas de seda dental y envuélvala alrededor de los dedos del medio.



2. Deslice la seda dental entre los dientes hasta llegar a la encía.



3. Mueva la seda dental de arriba a abajo entre los dientes. Use seda dental nueva mientras se va limpiando.



CUIDADOS EN CASA

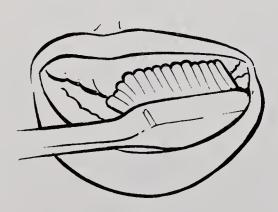
- Use fluoruro que se encuentra en las pastas de dientes, en enjuages bucales y en algunas aguas potables.
- 2. Coma una dieta sana.



3. No mastique dulces duros ni hielo.



4. Si no tiene dientes, cepíllese las encías con un cepillo suave y enjuáguese la boca con agua tibia que contenga una cucharadita de sal.



5. El cigarro, tabaco en polvo y tabaco de mascar pueden causar problemas en las encías y cáncer de la boca.



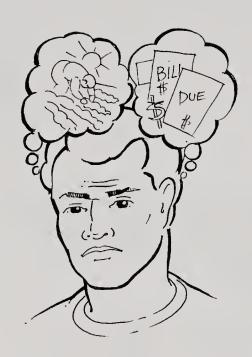
6. Visite a un dentista en la clínica si tiene las encías rojas, hinchadas o sangrando.



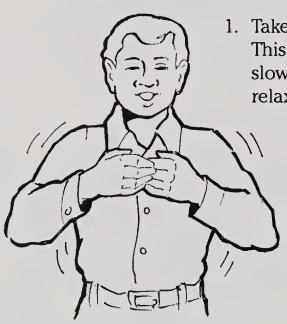
TIPS TO REDUCE STRESS



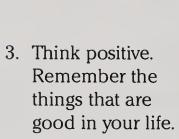
Stress can make you feel nervous, sad or depressed. You may worry a lot about your family, work and money problems. Living with these struggles every day can leave you tired, nervous and feeling that there is no way out of your situation.



Here are ways to reduce stress:

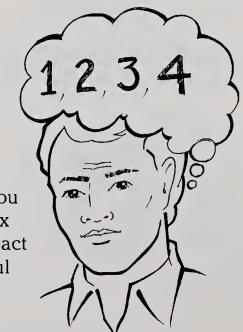


1. Take a few deep breaths. This makes you breathe slower and your muscles relax.





2. Exercise — take a walk during the day.



4. Count to ten.
This makes you stop and relax before you react to the stressful situation.

5. Take a good stretch.
Stretching makes
muscles relax and
you feel less tense.

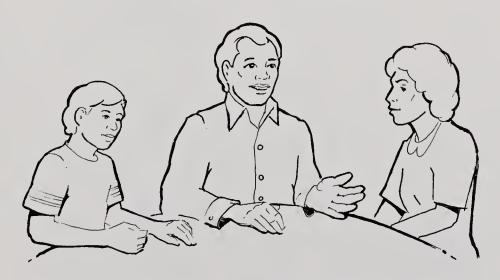


6. Massage the tense muscles.
The muscles in the back of the neck and upper back usually get tense when you are stressed.
A massage will help them to relax.

7. Take hot baths or showers. This helps your muscles to relax.







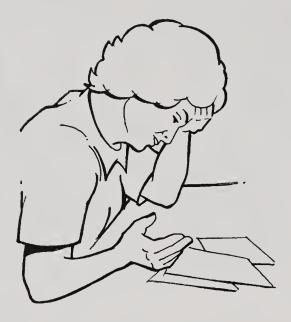


9. Talk to your family and friends about your feelings. It is important for them to know how you feel so they can help you.

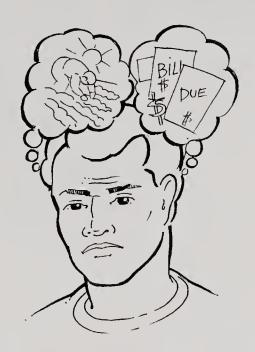
10. Get help when you need it. If you are losing sleep, have headaches and neck or back pain, you should go to your clinic.

Patient Education Materials E10.2

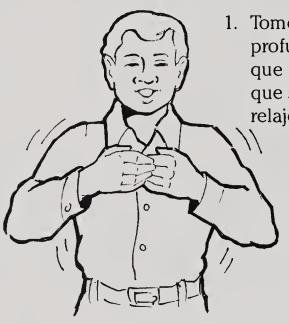
CONSEJOS PARA REDUCIR LA TENSION



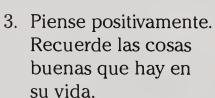
La tensión puede hacerlo sentir nervioso, triste o deprimido. Puede estar muy preocupado por su familia, el trabajo y problemas de dinero. Vivir con esta lucha cada día puede dejarlo cansado, nervioso y pensando que su situación no tiene remedio.



Puede reducir la tensión haciendo lo siguiente:

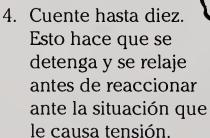


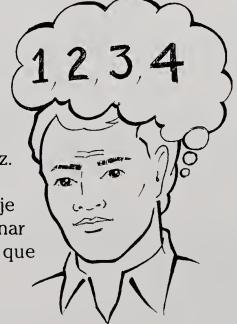
1. Tome varios respiros profundos. Esto hace que respire más lento y que sus músculos se relajen.





2. Haga ejercicio. Váyase a caminar en el día.



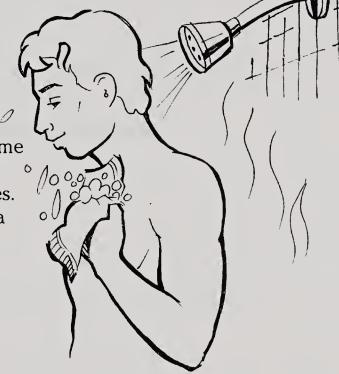


5. Estírese bien. El estirarse hace que los músculos se relajen y se sienta menos tenso.

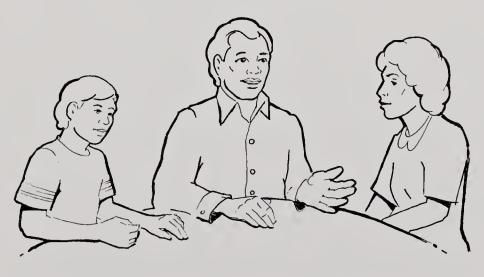


6. Dé masaje a los músculos tensos. Los músculos que están atrás del cuello y arriba de la espalda normalmente se vuelven tensos cuando usted está tenso. Un masaje los ayudará a relajarse.

7. Báñese o tome un baño de tina calientes. Esto ayuda a relajar sus músculos.





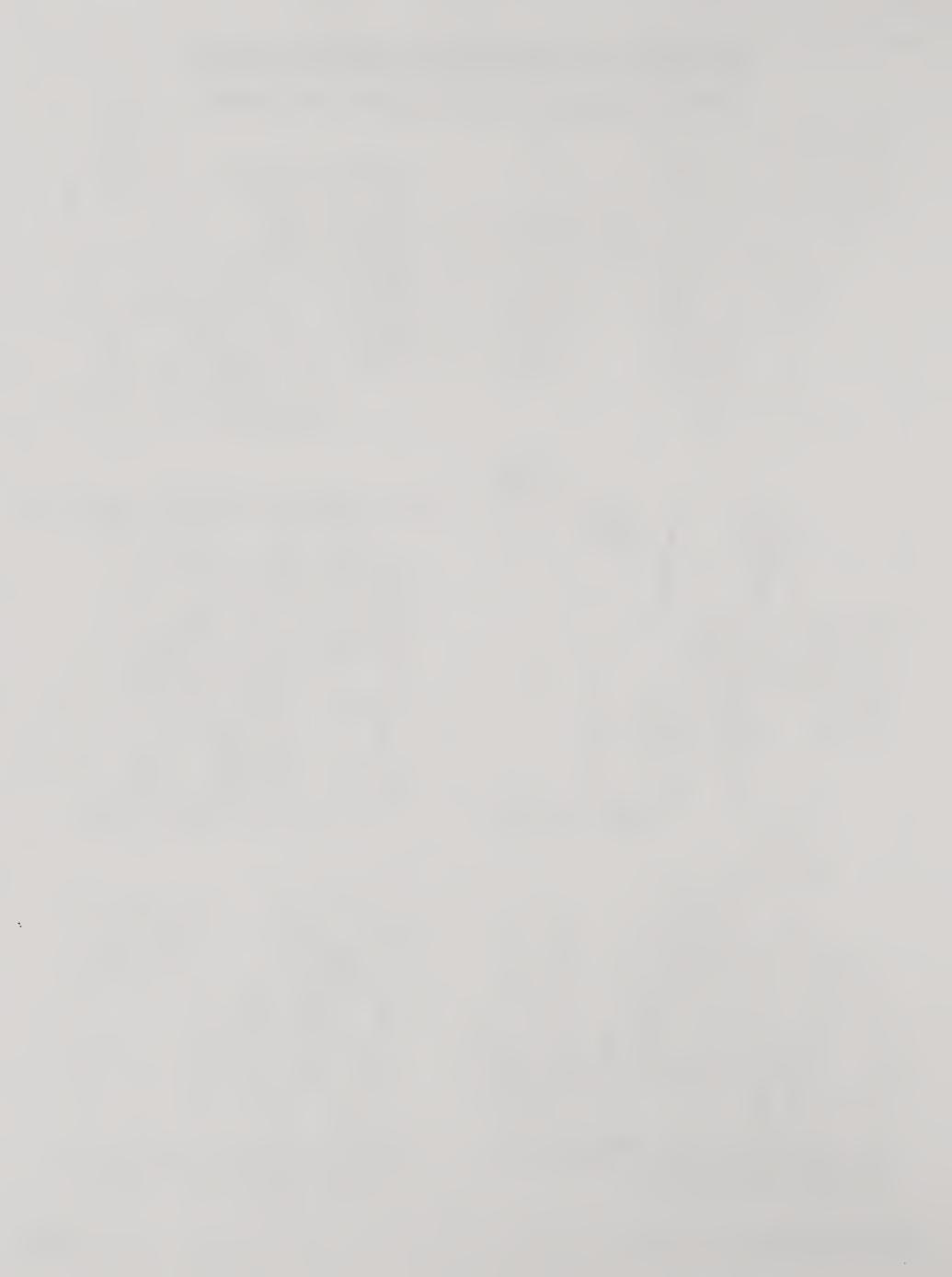


9. Hable con su familia y amigos acerca de sus sentimientos. Es importante que ellos sepan cómo se siente para que lo puedan ayudar.



10. Pida ayuda cuando lo necesite. Si usted no duerme bien, tiene dolores de cabeza o dolor de cuello o espalda, debe ir a una clínica.

Patient Education Materials \$10.2



Patient Education Documentation Form

	Name of Health Center	
		Date
Patient Name		Staff Contact
Chart Number		Education Unit Provided
Patient Education Reviewed with Patient	□ yes □ no	
Special Instructions/Comments:		





U.S. Department of Health & Human Services Public Health Service



Health Resources & Services Administration
Bureau of Primary Health Care

Migrant Health Branch



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